3L.97:77

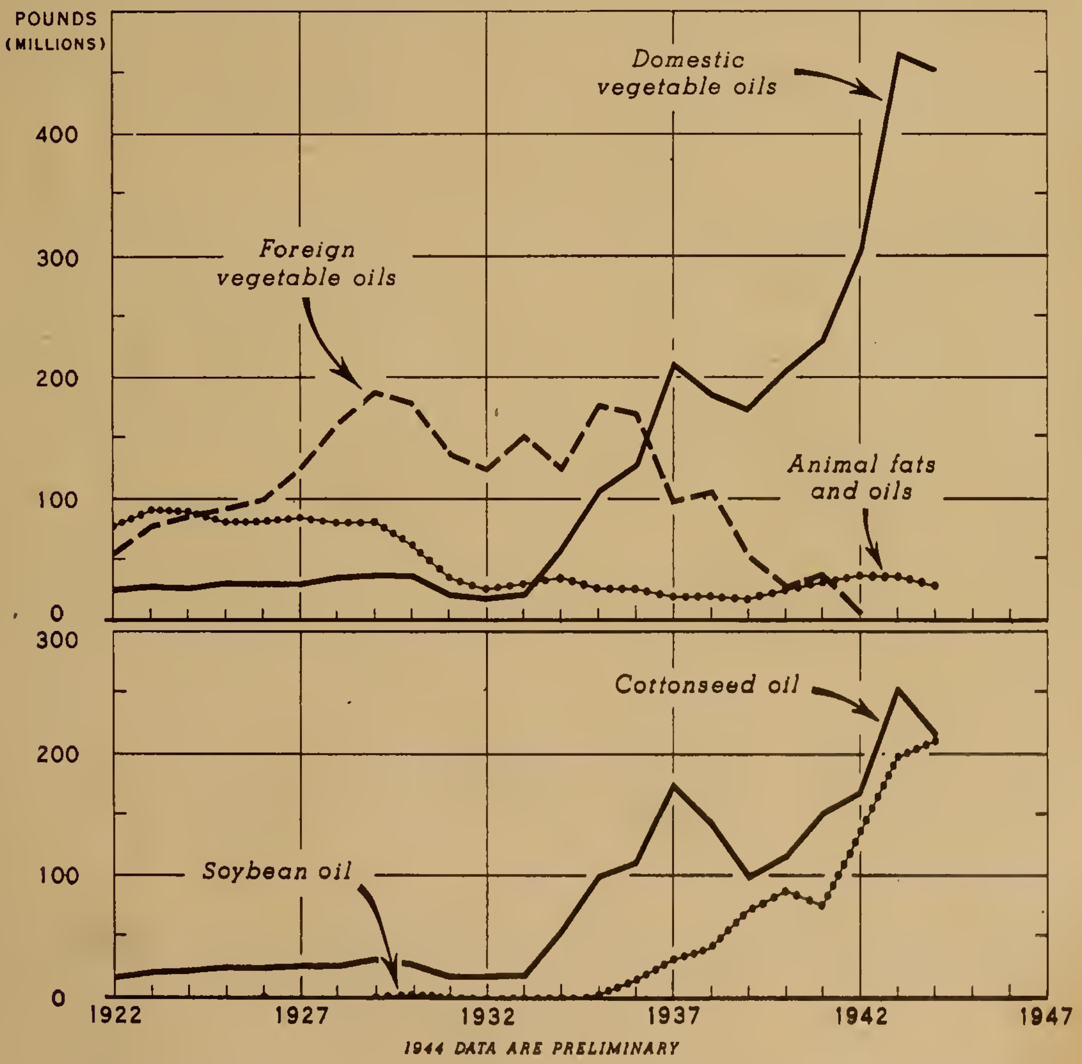
UNIV. OF FL LIB.
DOCUMENTS DEPT.
U.S. DEPOSITORY

# THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS - 97 BAE MARCH 1945

FATS AND OILS USED IN OLEOMARGARINE, UNITED STATES, 1922-44



1944 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 38089 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Use of soybean oil in margarine in 1944 was nearly as large as use of cottonseed oil. Use of imported oils declined sharply after 1936, reflecting Federal excise taxes on imported oils, State taxes on margarine containing imported oils, and, during the war, reservation of such oils for industrial war uses. Total consumption of oils and fats in margarine in 1944 was 479 million pounds compared with 500 million pounds in 1943.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, February 1943 and 1944, December-February 1944-45

PRICES

| Item | February | | 1944-45 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1943 | 1944 | December | January | February |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Butter, 92-score, Chicago | 1/47.0 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 |
| Butter, 92-score, New York | 1/48.0 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.2 |
| Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| Shortening containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Lard, loose, Chicago | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 |
| Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y. | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Tallow, edible, Chicago | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| | | | | | |
| Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Corn oil, edible, returnable drums, l.c.l., N. Y. | 16.2 | 18.2 | 16.5 | 2/16.5 | 16.6 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y. | 14.0 | --- | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y. | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y. | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.3 |
| Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y. | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| | | | | | |
| Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y. | --- | --- | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. Pacific Coast 3/ | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Coconut oil, Ceylon, crude, bulk, N. Y. 3/ | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y. | 59.9 | --- | 60.7 | 60.7 | 60.7 |
| Palm oil, Congo, crude, bulk, N. Y. 3/ | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, New Orleans | 4/11.5 | 4/11.5 | 2/11.6 | 2/11.6 | 11.6 |
| | | | | | |
| Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Grease, A White, Chicago | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y. | 11.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Cottonseed oil foots, raw, (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East | 5/3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| | | | | | |
| Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis | 13.6 | --- | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Linseed oil, raw, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y. | 14.3 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
| Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y. | 26.2 | 26.2 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 22.0 |
| Tung oil, returnable drums, carlots, N.Y. | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.0 |
| | | | | | |
| Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y. | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y. | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y. | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.8 |
| Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y. | 36.5 | 36.5 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 30.6 |
| Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y. | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| | | | | | |
| Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80%, drums or tanks, N. Y. | 11.5 | 11.5 | 6/10.0 | 6/10.0 | 6/10.0 |

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)

| Item | February 1943 | February 1944 | December 1944 | January 1945 | February 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100) | 151 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 |
| Eight domestic fats and oils | 107 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| | | | | | |
| All fats and oils (27 items) | 113 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Grouped by origin: | | | | | |
| Animal fats | 105 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Marine animal oils | 127 | 132 | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| Vegetable oils, domestic | 131 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| Vegetable oils, foreign | 150 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 |
| Grouped by use: | | | | | |
| Butter | 105 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Butter, seasonally adjusted | 101 | 90 | 85 | 92 | 90 |
| Lard | 105 | 105 | 106 | 105 | 105 |
| Other food fats | 136 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 |
| All food fats | 110 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| Soap fats | 119 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Drying oils | 143 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 |
| Miscellaneous oils | 117 | 117 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| All industrial fats and oils | 129 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the War Food Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects open market sales only. Current figures refer to all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. 2/ Revised. 3/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 4/ C.i.f. New York. 5/ Soap stock, 50 percent f.f.a., f.o.b. consuming point. 6/ Tanks only.

# THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Contents

| | Page |
|---|---|
| Summary and Outlook | 3 |
| Margarine, 1944 and 1945 | 5 |
| Recent Developments | 14 |
| Government Actions | 16 |
| Foreign Trade Statistics for Fats and Oils, 1939-43 | 18 |

## SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

No easing of the present tight situation in fats and oils is in prospect. Production from domestic materials in 1945 is expected to total about 9.8 billion pounds compared with 10.9 billion pounds in 1944. Most of the decrease will be in lard. Stocks of fats and oils at the beginning of 1945 were about the same as a year earlier. No significant increase in imports is expected in 1945. Military requirements for fats and oils, including quantities for civilian relief in Europe, are expanding. Requests for allocations to lend-lease and liberated countries continue large. Any slackening in military procurement that might occur with an early end of hostilities in Europe probably would be offset by increased exports through other channels. Even with some curtailment in national income, civilian consumption of fats and oils would be substantially larger than it is if adequate supplies were available.

Supplies of butter for civilians in recent months have been at the lowest level in many years. This has been reflected in an increased consumption of margarine. Tax-paid withdrawals of margarine for consumption in the United States have been over 50 million pounds each month since last

September and in January amounted to 59 million pounds. Under a recent amendment to War Food Order 42, manufacturers of margarine will be allowed to use each quarter, beginning with April-June, 20 percent more oils and fats in civilian manufacture than they used in corresponding quarters of 1944.

Despite the recent set-aside order on lard, War Food Administration purchases of lard in February and early March continued relatively small. This was partly a result of expanded military procurement. The set-aside on lard was revoked on March 4 in the 20 East and West Coast States, where a particularly tight supply situation existed. With large war and relief requirements, no improvement in the lard situation for the country as a whole is anticipated before next fall at least.

A recent amendment to War Food Order 42, slightly reduced quotas of fats and oils for the manufacture of civilian shortening and edible oils, effective April 1. Civilian supplies in the April-June quarter may not be significantly different from a year earlier, when manufacturers were not operating at the full quota level. But the reduced quotas, if continued, will result in a somewhat smaller civilian production in the second half of 1945 than a year earlier.

No major change in total supplies of drying oils other than linseed oil is likely in 1945 as a whole. Domestic production of tung oil in 1945 is forecast at 9 million pounds compared with 2 million pounds in 1944. The castor-oil supply apparently will be somewhat smaller this year than last, reflecting reduced stocks at the beginning of the year and a probable reduction in castor bean output in Brazil. The crop of oiticica nuts in Brazil this season is expected to be about as large as last year. With supplies of linseed oil short until next fall at least, demand is strong for the other drying oils. Prices of oiticica oil have risen steadily since December, and in early March were close to the ceiling (24.5 cents per pound, tank cars, New York). Prices of castor beans at Brazilian ports advanced from a low of less than $60 per long ton last November to over $76 in February.

Use of fats and oils in civilian soap in April-June will be slightly reduced from the January-March level by Amendment 4 to War Food Order 42-b, issued in late March. This amendment establishes manufacturers' quotas of fats and oils for civilian package and bar soap, which are largely purchased for household use, at 80 percent of average use in 1940 and 1941, compared with 85 percent allowed in January-March. Maximum use of fats and oils in all types of civilian soap, including bulk package soap, in April-June, would be about 2 percent less than was allowed by the January-March quotas and about 8 percent under the average 1944 level of actual use. Total use of all soap-making materials in April-June may be restricted somewhat more than this, because use of rosin in civilian soap is limited by War Production Board Order M-387.

-- March 23, 1945

# PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MARGARINE IN 1944 AND 1945

## Production, Consumption, and Exports of Margarine Reduced in 1944

Output of margarine in 1944 was 588 million pounds, 4 percent less than the 614 million pounds produced a year earlier, but 66 percent larger than the 1937-41 average of 354 million pounds (table 4 ).

The decline from 1943 to 1944 was due mainly to reduced Government procurement. Withdrawals of margarine from manufacturers' hands by Government agencies in 1944 totaled 91 million pounds compared with 110 million pounds a year earlier. Some of the margarine purchased by Government agencies is used in Red Cross packages sent to prisoners of war. Most, however, is for lend-lease export. Deliveries of margarine at ship-side to representatives of lend-lease countries were 74 million pounds in 1944 compared with 92 million pounds a year earlier.

Total domestic disappearance of margarine in 1944 (civilian and military) is estimated to have been 500 million pounds compared with 504 million pounds a year earlier (table 5). Nearly all of the total was for civilian use. Procurement of margarine by the armed forces has been small, and has been mostly for sale in post exchanges.

## Civilian Use of Margarine Large in Late 1944 and in 1945

In the first half of 1944, civilian takings of margarine were about 7 percent less than a year earlier. Butter was relatively abundant and also was lower-priced than a year earlier. Because of a reduction in price ceilings for butter in June 1943, the average retail price of butter in early 1944 was 50 cents per pound compared with 56 cents per pound in early 1943. Margarine prices, on the other hand, averaging 24 cents per pound in early 1944, were about 1 cent higher than a year earlier.

By late 1944, civilian butter supplies were materially smaller than in the first half of the year. Butter was scarce in retail stores in many regions of the country. Disappearance of margarine into civilian trade channels increased to 49 million pounds in September and to over 50 million pounds monthly during the remainder of the year. Tax-paid withdrawals from manufacturers' hands in the October-December quarter totaled 163 million pounds, equal to withdrawals in January-March 1943, the previous peak quarter when dealers were accumulating stocks in the pre-rationing period. Civilian takings of margarine in the second half of 1944 were up about 5 percent from a year earlier.

Recently announced manufacturers' quotas of fats and oils would allow an increase of 20 percent beginning April 1, over corresponding quarters of 1944 in the output of margarine for civilians. With a substantial reduction in civilian butter supplies in 1945 compared with 1944, civilian takings of margarine probably will increase. Tax-paid withdrawals in January, at more than 59 million pounds, were larger than in any previous month.

Table 2.- Oleomargarine: Production and withdrawals, by quarters, 1943 and 1944

| Period | Production | Withdrawals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tax-paid for consumption in the United States and territories | Tax free, for use of the United States Government 1/ | Tax-free for export (other than lend-lease) | Total |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| 1943 | | | | | |
| Jan.-Mar. | 195 | 162 | 31 | 2/ | 193 |
| Apr.-June | 110 | 76 | 29 | 2/ | 106 |
| July-Sept. | 149 | 115 | 37 | 2/ | 152 |
| Oct.-Dec. | 160 | 147 | 13 | 2/ | 160 |
| Year 3/ | 614 | 500 | 110 | 1 | 611 |
| 1944 | | | | | |
| Jan.-Mar. | 170 | 128 | 41 | 2/ | 169 |
| Apr.-June | 130 | 94 | 35 | 2/ | 130 |
| July-Sept. | 123 | 111 | 12 | 2/ | 123 |
| Oct.-Dec. | 165 | 163 | 3 | 2/ | 166 |
| Year 3/ | 588 | 496 | 91 | 1 | 588 |

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1/ Includes margarine purchased for use in Government institutions, for lend-lease, and other purposes.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

## Use of Colored Margarine Increasing

Tax-paid withdrawals of colored margarine for domestic consumption in 1944 were 16 million pounds, 11 million pounds more than a year earlier and the largest since 1929. Use of colored margarine in the United States is subject to a Federal excise tax of 10 cents per pound (compared with 0.25 cent per pound on uncolored margarine); it is also subject to prohibitions on sales in several States. Very little colored margarine was used between 1930 and 1943. Substantial increases took place in 1943 and 1944, when civilian supplies of butter were reduced sharply. A further increase in use of colored margarine is likely in 1945, as butter will continue to be high-priced in relation to margarine and probably will be in smaller supply for civilians than in 1944.

Increasing sales of colored margarine are reflected by a rise in the number of retailers and wholesalers who paid the special annual Federal taxes required, in order to deal in this product. There also were sharp increases in 1943 and 1944 in the number of retail dealers licensed to sell uncolored margarine. (Tables 7 and 8.)

Table 3.- Tax-paid withdrawals of oleomargarine, colored and total, and average retail prices per pound of butter and margarine 1937-44

| Year | Tax-paid withdrawals of oleomargarine: Colored | Tax-paid withdrawals of oleomargarine: Total, colored and uncolored | Tax-paid withdrawals of oleomargarine: Colored as percentage of total | Average retail price in leading cities of the United States: Butter | Average retail price in leading cities of the United States: Margarine 1/ | Difference between butter and margarine prices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | Percent | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| 1937 | 656 | 396,542 | 0.2 | 40.7 | 19.2 | 21.5 |
| 1938 | 503 | 384,291 | 0.1 | 34.7 | 17.5 | 17.2 |
| 1939 | 297 | 300,314 | 0.1 | 32.5 | 16.7 | 15.8 |
| 1940 | 340 | 317,736 | 0.1 | 36.0 | 15.9 | 20.1 |
| 1941 | 582 | 363,236 | 0.2 | 41.1 | 17.1 | 24.0 |
| 1942 | 977 | 363,707 | 0.3 | 47.3 | 22.1 | 25.2 |
| 1943 | 5,119 | 500,004 | 1.0 | 52.7 | 23.6 | 29.1 |
| 1944 | 16,011 | 495,964 | 3.2 | 50.0 | 24.1 | 25.9 |

Tax-paid withdrawals, Bureau of Internal Revenue. Price, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
1/ This series represents the price of uncolored margarine because retail stores report only the price of the most popular brands sold.

## Use of Cottonseed Oil in Margarine Reduced in 1944

Use of fats and oils in margarine in 1944 totaled 479 million pounds, compared with 500 million pounds in 1943 (table 9). In both years, fats and oils constituted 81.4 percent of the weight of the finished product. Use of fats and oils as a percentage of total use of all materials was 79.6 in 1944 and 79.8 in 1943. Specific authorization continued to be required in 1944, under War Food Order 29, for use of cottonseed, soybean, corn, or peanut oil in margarine as well as in other fat products.

Cottonseed oil was the leading margarine oil in 1944, as in every year since 1936. But use in margarine was reduced to 215 million pounds from 252 million pounds in 1943. Use of soybean oil increased to 211 million pounds from 198 million pounds a year earlier. Together the two oils comprised 89 percent of the fats and oils used in margarine in 1944.

The principal minor margarine oils and fats in 1944 were peanut oil, oleo oil, corn oil, and neutral lard. Use of imported fats and oils was limited to about 1,000 pounds of sunflower oil. Lauric acid oils (including coconut and babassu) and palm oil have been reserved since early 1942 for war uses such as synthetic rubber and tin and terne plate, and for manufacture of soap and glycerin.

Use of cottonseed oil in margarine in 1945 probably will increase in relation to use of soybean oil, because production of cottonseed oil is expected to increase this year while output of soybean oil may be about the same as in 1944. Little, if any, imported oil is likely to be available for margarine in 1945.

Table 4.- Oleomargarine: Production as reported by the War Food Administration and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1930-44

| Year | War Food Administration | | | | | | | Bureau of Internal Revenue, total uncolored and colored |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Uncolored | | | Colored | | | Total uncolored and colored | |
| | Vegetable and nut oil | Combined animal and vegetable | Total | Vegetable and nut oil | Combined animal and vegetable | Total | | |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| 1930 | 211,130 | 87,017 | 298,147 | 4,749 | 8,859 | 13,608 | 311,755 | 325,660 |
| 1931 | 162,931 | 52,876 | 215,807 | 2,150 | 3,996 | 6,146 | 221,953 | 229,927 |
| 1932 | 155,674 | 38,604 | 194,278 | 971 | 2,467 | 3,438 | 197,716 | 203,232 |
| 1933 | 199,008 | 40,719 | 239,727 | 703 | 1,801 | 2,504 | 242,231 | 245,472 |
| 1934 | 207,468 | 52,511 | 259,979 | 792 | 2,129 | 2.921 | 262;900 | 264,408 |
| 1935 | 329,764 | 46,087 | 375,851 | 936 | 1,890 | 2,826 | 378,677 | 381,631 |
| 1936 | 340,137 | 48.090 | 388,227 | 1,252 | 1,419 | 2,671 | 390,898 | 393,292 |
| 1937 | 349,477 | 40,320 | 389,797 | 955 | 748 | 1,703 | 391,500 | 397,381 |
| 1938 | 340,300 | 38,267 | 378,567 | 1,026 | 500 | 1,526 | 380,093 | 385,233 |
| 1939 | 265,901 | 34,492 | 300,393 | 1,045 | 392 | 1,437 | 301,830 | 300,856 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1940 | 277,375 | 40,881 | 318,256 | 1,942 | 474 | 2,416 | 320,672 | 320,402 |
| 1941 | 309,771 | 50,661 | 360,432 | 3,725 | 1,052 | 4,777 | 365,209 | 367,587 |
| 1942 | 305,650 | 53,759 | 359,409 | 61,215 | 2,653 | 63,868 | 423,277 | 425,749 |
| 1943 | 447,883 | 45,765 | 493,648 | 108,526 | 7,957 | 116,483 | 610,131 | 614,144 |
| 1944 1/ | 446,312 | 33,875 | 480,187 | 92,925 | 10,654 | 103.579 | 583,766 | 588,184 |

Compiled as follows:
War Food Administration, Margarine Production.
Bureau of Internal Revenue, annual reports of the Commissioner.

Production reports to the Bureau of Internal Revenue are required by law and are considered to be more accurate than reports to the War Food Administration, which are voluntary; the latter are useful because they are broken down into special classifications.

1/ Preliminary.

### Table 5.- Butter and oleomargarine: Domestic disappearance, total and per capita, 1931-44

| Year | Total disappearance (civilian and military) |  | Per-capita disappearance (civilian and military) |  |  | Per-capita disappearance (civilian only) |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Butter (excluding use in oleomargarine) | Oleomargarine | Butter | Oleomargarine | Total | Butter | Oleomargarine | Total |
|  | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| 1931 | 2,243,586 | 226,699 | 18.0 | 1.8 | 19.8 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1932 | 2,274,806 | 200,347 | 18.1 | 1.6 | 19.7 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1933 | 2,247,745 | 242,737 | 17.8 | 1.9 | 19.7 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1934 | 2,312,029 | 261,523 | 18.2 | 2.1 | 20.3 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1935 | 2,194,729 | 378,762 | 17.1 | 3.0 | 20.1 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1936 | 2,113,941 | 390,863 | 16.4 | 3.0 | 19.4 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1937 | 2,119,521 | 396,636 | 16.3 | 3.1 | 19.4 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1938 | 2,147,710 | 384,561 | 16.4 | 2.9 | 19.3 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1939 | 2,275,637 | 300,128 | 17.3 | 2.3 | 19.6 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1940 | 2,244,184 | 318,704 | 16.9 | 2.4 | 19.3 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1941 | 2,185,312 | 1/ 363,633 | 16.3 | 2.7 | 19.0 | 15.9 | 2.7 | 18.6 |
| 1942 | 2,213,003 | 1/ 363,000 | 16.3 | 2.7 | 19.0 | 15.6 | 1/ 2.7 | 18.3 |
| 1943 | 1/ 1,787,800 | 1/ 504,000 | 13.0 | 3.7 | 16.7 | 1/ 11.8 | 3.9 | 15.7 |
| 1944 2/ | 1,825,200 | 500,000 | 13.1 | 3.6 | 16.7 | 11.8 | 3.9 | 15.7 |

Disappearance of butter computed from production, trade, including shipments to U. S. territories, and stocks (Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of the Census, and War Food Administration).

Disappearance of margarine -

1931-41, computed as production minus tax-free withdrawals for commercial export (Bureau of Internal Revenue) and shipments to U. S. territories (Bureau of the Census). In 1941, export of 1,120,000 pounds under lend-lease, (War Food Administration) also was deducted.

1942-44, computed as tax-paid withdrawals for use in the United States and territories (Bureau of Internal Revenue), minus commercial shipments to territories, plus estimated tax-free withdrawals by Government agencies for domestic civilian and military use.

1/ Basic data revised.

2/ Preliminary.

## Table 6.- Oleomargarine: Production, by States, 1939-43

| State | Year beginning July | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
| Total colored and uncolored | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| N. Y. | --- | --- | 74 | 226 | 42 |
| N. J. | 19,374 | 25,966 | 29,844 | 57,898 | 72,600 |
| Ohio | 50,934 | 50,706 | 51,678 | 75,874 | 88,140 |
| Ind. | 33,162 | 37,594 | 27,341 | 59,002 | 51,391 |
| Ill. | 89,870 | 104,349 | 107,229 | 156,955 | 180,784 |
| Mich. | 16,573 | 16,345 | 16,728 | 23,692 | 22,903 |
| Minn. | 584 | 847 | --- | --- | --- |
| Mo. | 8,587 | 8,362 | 10,152 | 9,514 | 11,960 |
| Kans. | 20,868 | 23,701 | 23,747 | 29,531 | 31,868 |
| Md. | 9,827 | 10,702 | 11,853 | 16,905 | 18,155 |
| N. C. | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. C. | 480 | 1,888 | 2,651 | 3,834 | 4,827 |
| Ga. | 2,937 | 4,783 | 8,178 | 17,016 | 19,709 |
| Ala. | 397 | 293 | 138 | 35 | 526 |
| Tex. | 10,068 | 13,806 | 26,935 | 32,852 | 31,530 |
| Oreg. | 1,424 | 401 | --- | --- | --- |
| Calif. | 38,631 | 44,186 | 52,258 | 65,134 | 74,590 |
| U. S. 1/ | 303,717 | 343,935 | 368,805 | 548,468 | 609,026 |
| Colored | | | | | |
| N. J. | 213 | 568 | 958 | 20,317 | 26,285 |
| Ohio | 412 | 1,125 | 6,252 | 21,771 | 27,253 |
| Ind. | 3 | 2/ | 2/ | 23,914 | 19,606 |
| Ill. | 417 | 1,143 | 2,905 | 30,630 | 31,721 |
| Mich. | --- | --- | 706 | 3,526 | 4,076 |
| Mo. | 129 | 140 | 71 | 293 | 660 |
| Kans. | 236 | 320 | 420 | 4,770 | 9,902 |
| Md. | 400 | 1,035 | 2,421 | 5,611 | 6,311 |
| S. C. | 26 | 74 | 65 | 606 | 2,294 |
| Ga. | 25 | 48 | 11 | 58 | 205 |
| Ala. | --- | --- | 2/-- | 14 | 471 |
| Tex. | --- | 37 | 1,018 | 5,455 | 3,852 |
| Calif. | --- | --- | --- | 6 | 2,364 |
| U. S. 1/ | 1,860 | 4,489 | 14,828 | 116,970 | 135,003 |
| | Total colored and uncolored - percentage of United States production in specified States | | | | |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| N. J. | 6 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 12 |
| Ohio | 17 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Ind. | 11 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| Ill. | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 30 |
| Mich. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Mo. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Kans. | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Md. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Tex. | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Calif. | 13 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| Other | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

1/ Totals of unrounded numbers. 2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Table 7.- Number of dealers federally licensed to sell oleomargarine, United States, 1911-43

| Year beginning July | Wholesale dealers |  |  | Retail dealers |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Uncolored oleomargarine | Colored oleomargarine | Total | Uncolored oleomargarine | Colored oleomargarine | Total |
|  | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| 1911 | 839 | 8 | 847 | 50,629 | 478 | 51,107 |
| 1912 | 856 | 7 | 863 | 59,877 | 572 | 60,449 |
| 1913 | 953 | 33 | 986 | 62,606 | 954 | 63,560 |
| 1914 | 960 | 24 | 984 | 60,824 | 761 | 61,585 |
| 1915 | 1,016 | 11 | 1,027 | 67,132 | 418 | 67,550 |
| 1916 | 1,108 | 10 | 1,118 | 95,036 | 424 | 95,460 |
| 1917 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| 1918 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| 1919 | 2,443 | 49 | 2,492 | 170,812 | 1,647 | 172,459 |
| 1920 | 2,541 | 135 | 2,676 | 167,307 | 6,598 | 173,905 |
| 1921 | 1,937 | 33 | 1,970 | 136,981 | 819 | 137,800 |
| 1922 | 1,642 | 56 | 1,698 | 139,019 | 827 | 139,846 |
| 1923 | 1,692 | 67 | 1,759 | 152,951 | 1,416 | 154,367 |
| 1924 | 1,697 | 129 | 1,826 | 147,151 | 5,450 | 152,601 |
| 1925 | 1,699 | 61 | 1,760 | 159,656 | 1,772 | 161,428 |
| 1926 | 1,707 | 81 | 1,788 | 163,805 | 1,933 | 165,738 |
| 1927 | 1,726 | 80 | 1,806 | 173,079 | 2,293 | 175,372 |
| 1928 | 1,897 | 74 | 1,971 | 182,795 | 2,617 | 185,412 |
| 1929 | 2,107 | 77 | 2,184 | 191,977 | 3,798 | 195,775 |
| 1930 | 2,073 | 45 | 2,118 | 177,502 | 1,988 | 179,490 |
| 1931 | 1,336 | 21 | 1,357 | 135,035 | 645 | 135,680 |
| 1932 | 965 | 4 | 969 | 103,475 | 108 | 103,583 |
| 1933 | 1,009 | 4 | 1,013 | 106,232 | 79 | 106,311 |
| 1934 | 1,275 | 4 | 1,279 | 155,381 | 160 | 155,541 |
| 1935 | 1,340 | 4 | 1,344 | 160,527 | 73 | 160,600 |
| 1936 | 1,468 | 4 | 1,472 | 174,505 | 57 | 174,562 |
| 1937 | 1,662 | 2 | 1,664 | 183,901 | 64 | 183,965 |
| 1938 | 1,633 | 3 | 1,636 | 173,426 | 38 | 173,464 |
| 1939 | 1,505 | 10 | 1,515 | 162,434 | 26 | 162,460 |
| 1940 | 1,484 | 2 | 1,486 | 161,677 | 37 | 161,714 |
| 1941 | 1,419 | --- | 1,419 | 163,395 | 34 | 163,429 |
| 1942 | 1,727 | 14 | 1,741 | 182,262 | 133 | 182,395 |
| 1943 | 1,955 | 47 | 2,002 | 199,679 | 1,132 | 200,811 |

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

1/ Not published.

Table 8.- Number of retail dealers federally licensed to sell uncolored oleomargarine, by States, year beginning July, 1938-43

| State | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| Me. | 2,165 | 1,978 | 1,984 | 1,988 | 2,206 | 2,426 |
| N. H. | 991 | 888 | 875 | 828 | 1,099 | 1,295 |
| Vt. | 423 | 357 | 387 | 370 | 420 | 636 |
| Mass. | 4,192 | 3,624 | 3,436 | 3,171 | 5,082 | 6,257 |
| R. I. | 885 | 724 | 650 | 632 | 835 | 1,207 |
| Conn. | 812 | 966 | 901 | 968 | 1,197 | 2,049 |
| N. Y. | 12,272 | 11,154 | 10,615 | 11,411 | 15,977 | 17,566 |
| N. J. | 4,756 | 3,754 | 3,364 | 3,823 | 4,332 | 6,458 |
| Pa. | 4,332 | 3,912 | 3,485 | 3,257 | 3,510 | 4,926 |
| Ohio | 16,136 | 14,976 | 14,285 | 13,798 | 14,455 | 15,487 |
| Ind. | 9,536 | 8,961 | 8,540 | 8,261 | 8,197 | 8,186 |
| Ill. | 15,535 | 14,272 | 13,825 | 13,492 | 14,404 | 15,743 |
| Mich. | 11,797 | 10,647 | 10,116 | 9,648 | 10,816 | 11,416 |
| Wis. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 518 |
| Minn. | 1,816 | 1,383 | 1,432 | 1,580 | 1,811 | 2,367 |
| Iowa | 2,302 | 1,578 | 1,548 | 1,586 | 3,249 | 3,514 |
| Mo. | 8,750 | 8,318 | 8,224 | 8,090 | 8,020 | 7,960 |
| N. Dak. | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 36 | 70 |
| S. Dak. | 27 | 5 | 14 | 33 | 218 | 418 |
| Nebr. | 2,986 | 2,570 | 2,535 | 2,507 | 2,399 | 2,207 |
| Kans. | 5,310 | 5,109 | 4,926 | 5,047 | 4,599 | 4,232 |
| Del. | 425 | 353 | 352 | 418 | 430 | 563 |
| Md. | 3,282 | 3,095 | 2,961 | 2,882 | 3,379 | 3,779 |
| D. C. | 983 | 761 | 674 | 679 | 834 | 908 |
| Va. | 4,012 | 3,921 | 3,781 | 3,773 | 3,975 | 3,907 |
| W. Va. | 4,562 | 4,449 | 4,446 | 4,395 | 4,458 | 4,511 |
| N. C. | 2,846 | 2,831 | 2,798 | 2,993 | 3,106 | 3,584 |
| S. C. | 1,751 | 1,738 | 1,937 | 1,816 | 2,025 | 2,497 |
| Ga. | 3,339 | 3,202 | 3,518 | 3,607 | 3,516 | 4,311 |
| Fla. | 5,160 | 3,883 | 3,874 | 3,676 | 3,661 | 3,873 |
| Ky. | 4,367 | 4,348 | 4,266 | 4,378 | 4,500 | 4,521 |
| Tenn. | 317 | 250 | 2,147 | 2,535 | 2,837 | 3,172 |
| Ala. | 2,615 | 2,735 | 2,857 | 2,937 | 3,070 | 3,152 |
| Miss. | 666 | 1,252 | 1,552 | 1,620 | 1,765 | 1,735 |
| Ark. | 2,159 | 2,267 | 2,425 | 2,541 | 2,736 | 2,877 |
| La. | 2,831 | 3,214 | 2,986 | 3,118 | 3,262 | 3,595 |
| Okla. | 404 | 281 | 793 | 1,167 | 4,314 | 4,289 |
| Tex. | 8,735 | 8,723 | 9,408 | 9,832 | 10,256 | 11,363 |
| Mont. | 32 | 31 | 34 | 41 | 51 | 59 |
| Idaho | --- | 4 | 5 | 14 | 109 | 161 |
| Wyo. | 351 | 369 | 340 | 350 | --- | 360 |
| Colo. | 2,431 | 2,355 | 2,289 | 2,319 | 2,340 | 2,260 |
| N. Mex. | 628 | 653 | 713 | 762 | 740 | 728 |
| Ariz. | 1,031 | 1,059 | 1,002 | 1,099 | 1,146 | 1,143 |
| Utah | 252 | 259 | 372 | 549 | 666 | 703 |
| Nev. | 140 | 151 | 167 | 208 | 233 | 233 |
| Wash. | --- | 59 | 63 | 52 | 45 | 128 |
| Oreg. | 2,735 | 2,741 | 2,788 | 2,753 | 2,770 | 2,631 |
| Calif. | 12,348 | 12,274 | 11,987 | 12,391 | 13,172 | 13,698 |
| U. S. | 173,426 | 162,434 | 161,677 | 163,395 | 182,262 | 199,679 |

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

## Table 9.- Oleomargarine: Materials used in manufacture, 1937-44

| Item | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Oleo oil | 12,278 | 13,411 | 11,866 | 14,332 | 18,415 | 22,495 | 17,236 | 11,938 |
| Oleostearine | 3,375 | 3,282 | 3,067 | 3,386 | 3,058 | 2,919 | 3,448 | 3,079 |
| Lard, neutral | 1,748 | 1,464 | 1,355 | 5,100 | 8,300 | 8,133 | 10,694 | 9,630 |
| Oleo stock | 1,318 | 1,532 | 1,042 | 1,260 | 1,919 | 3,940 | 2,819 | 2,092 |
| Butter | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- |
| Other animal fats 1/ | --- | --- | 69 | 88 | 131 | 201 | 512 | 220 |
| Monostearine | --- | --- | --- | 76 | 165 | 187 | 403 | 440 |
| Total, animal | 18,719 | 19,689 | 17,399 | 24,242 | 31,988 | 37,878 | 35,112 | 27,399 |
| Cottonseed oil | 173,617 | 142,858 | 98,656 | 115,946 | 149,930 | 166,444 | 252,109 | 215,008 |
| Soybean oil | 31,791 | 39,885 | 70,822 | 87,103 | 75,634 | 133,346 | 198,020 | 211,105 |
| Peanut oil | 2,880 | 3,593 | 2,445 | 1,730 | 2,210 | 920 | 4,564 | 12,295 |
| Corn oil | 1,796 | 566 | 489 | 421 | 627 | 1,690 | 5,828 | 11,480 |
| Linseed oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4,280 | 413 |
| Other vegetable oils 2/ | --- | 27 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 259 | 281 | 1,231 |
| Vegetable gum | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 3/ | --- | --- | --- |
| Total, domestic vegetable | 210,084 | 186,929 | 172,424 | 205,213 | 228,413 | 302,659 | 465,082 | 451,532 |
| Coconut oil | 73,806 | 89,520 | 38,519 | 21,780 | 29,786 | 3,491 | --- | --- |
| Babassu oil | 14,607 | 11,547 | 13,942 | 6,150 | 946 | 332 | --- | --- |
| Palm-kernel oil | 7,946 | 4,746 | 473 | --- | 957 | --- | --- | --- |
| Palm oil | 1,063 | --- | 1 | 4 | 4,991 | 1,375 | --- | --- |
| Sesame oil | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sunflower oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 782 | --- | 1 |
| Other 4/ | --- | 69 | --- | --- | 104 | 34 | --- | --- |
| Total, foreign vegetable | 97,423 | 105,882 | 52,935 | 27,934 | 36,784 | 6,014 | --- | 1 |
| Total fats and oils | 326,226 | 312,500 | 242,758 | 257,389 | 297,185 | 346,551 | 500,194 | 478,932 |
| Milk | 72,846 | 73,169 | 58,655 | 60,961 | 67,323 | 74,875 | 104,389 | 101,642 |
| Salt | 17,631 | 16,916 | 12,889 | 12,727 | 12,628 | 13,931 | 19,732 | 19,201 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 1,235 | 1,059 | 749 | 823 | 841 | 823 | 1,054 | 922 |
| Lecithin | 41 | 92 | 80 | 98 | 261 | 278 | 503 | 556 |
| Soda (benzoate of) | 165 | 149 | 122 | 122 | 161 | 215 | 368 | 376 |
| Vitamin concentrate | 3/ | 17 | 14 | 13 | 45 | 88 | 121 | 109 |
| Color | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 83 | 69 |
| Estearine | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 93 |
| Miscellaneous | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 5 | 23 | 18 | 17 |
| Total, other materials | 91,919 | 91,404 | 72,510 | 74,747 | 81,266 | 90,275 | 126,268 | 122,985 |
| Total, all materials | 418,145 | 403,904 | 315,268 | 332,136 | 378,451 | 436,826 | 626,462 | 601,917 |

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Includes beef fat, oleostearine oil, tallow and lard flakes.

2/ Includes cottonseed stearine, soybean stearine, vegetable stearine, cottonseed flakes, soya flakes, and soya stearine flakes.

3/ Less than 500 pounds.

4/ Includes palm flakes, palm stearine, and rice oil.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

## Output of Fats and Oils 15 Percent Below Last Year; Stocks Continue to Decline

Production of fats and oils in factories in January, totaling 820 million pounds, was 42 million pounds larger than in December but was 144 million pounds (15 percent) below the peak output of January 1944 (table 15). The increase over December was due largely to a contraseasonal rise in cottonseed oil output and to increases in production of soybean oil and inedible tallow. The decrease from last year was mainly in lard and linseed oil.

Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils declined 63 million pounds during January, to 2,077 million pounds, crude basis, at the end of the month (table 16). This compares with total stocks amounting to 2,297 million pounds on January 31, 1944. There was a large decline in lard inventories during January, reflecting substantial lend-lease shipments during the month. The reduction in lard stocks, together with a decline in cold-storage inventories of butter, diminished total factory and warehouse stocks of edible animal fats 87 million pounds during the month. Partly offsetting this was an increase of 76 million pounds in stocks of edible vegetable oils, mostly cottonseed oil. Moderate reductions occurred in stocks of soap fats and industrial oils.

## WFA Purchases of Fats and Oils Increased in February

Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration in February totaled 69 million pounds (including margarine and soap in terms of fat content). This total was more than twice as large as in January and was the largest since last August. February purchases of lard and rendered pork fat were 19 million pounds, only 2 million pounds larger than a month earlier. But purchases of margarine and soap were up sharply from other recent months. The February total includes 16 million pounds of sunflower oil made available by Commodity Credit Corporation.

Table 10.- Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration, 1941-45

| Item | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 Jan. | 1945 Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Butter | 1/ | 34 | 120 | 106 | 1 | 2/ 1 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat | 326 | 654 | 882 | 809 | 17 | 19 |
| Other animal fats and oils 3/ | 2 | 30 | 61 | 2 | 1/ | 1/ |
| Linseed oil | --- | 70 | 391 | 198 | --- | --- |
| Soybean oil | --- | 17 | 22 | 100 | --- | 1 |
| Other vegetable oils | --- | 82 | 49 | 15 | 1/ | 16 |
| Shortening | --- | 46 | 62 | 8 | 3 | --- |
| Margarine )fat content) 4/ | 1 | 77 | 72 | 59 | 9 | 20 |
| Soap (fat content) 4/ | --- | 16 | 23 | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| Total fat equivalent | 329 | 1,026 | 1,682 | 1,310 | 31 | 69 |

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Includes butter content of Army spread. 3/ Includes fish-liver and fish oils. 4/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap.

## Prices of Fats and Oils Continue at Ceilings

The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils remained in February at 108 percent of the 1924-29 average. Prices of oiticica oil continued to advance in February and early March, but at 24 cents per pound (liquid oil, drums, carlots, New York) were still slightly under ceiling level as late as March 17. Prices of all other fats and oils are at the maximums.

Prices to farmers for soybeans in mid-February averaged $2.10 per bushel compared with $2.06 a month earlier. The ceiling price for farmers' sales of soybeans, other than soybeans for planting, is $2.10 per bushel. Average prices to farmers for soybeans are likely to advance above this level in the spring months, when sales for seed are seasonally large. An advance in average prices received by farmers for peanuts and flaxseed is likely for the same reason. In mid-February, prices were 8.14 cents per pound for peanuts and $2.91 per bushel for flaxseed, unchanged from a month earlier.

## Output of Oil from Domestic Peanuts Reduced

Production of peanut oil from domestic peanuts in the 12 months from September 1944 through August 1945 may be around 90 million pounds, compared with 135 million pounds a year earlier. Procurement of peanut butter, salted peanuts, and peanut candy by the armed forces is estimated to require about 45 percent of the 1944 crop of Virginia type peanuts, 30 percent of the output of the Spanish type, and about 20 percent of the Runners. Civilian demand for peanut products also is strong. Hence, with the 1944 crop slightly smaller than a year earlier, the quantity of farmers' stock peanuts remaining for crushing in 1944-45 will be materially smaller than in 1943-44.

In the 6 months from September 1944 to February 1945, only 91 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts were crushed compared with 262 million pounds a year earlier. Crushings of shelled oil-stock peanuts, including No. 2's and including imported peanuts, were considerably larger than a year earlier. Total mill disappearance of these oil-stock peanuts in Setpember-February was 93 million pounds compared with 22 million pounds a year earlier. Production of oil from crushing of both farmers' stock and domestic and imported oil-stock peanuts in the September-February period totaled 58 million pounds this season, compared with 82 million pounds a year ago.

Supplies of peanut oil will be augmented moderately this season by production from imported Argentine peanuts, obtained under 1944 Combined Food Board allocations. Output of oil from these peanuts may reach 15 to 20 million pounds. Total production of peanut oil in 1944-45, accordingly, from both domestic and imported peanuts, may be 105 to 110 million pounds.

## GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

### Base Period for Margarine Quotas Shifted; Quotas of Fats and Oils for Use in Other Edible Products Reduced

Amendment 13 to War Food Order 42, effective April 1, changed the basis for calculating quotas of fats and oils to be used in the manufacture of margarine for civilians. The new quarterly quotas will be 120 percent of use in corresponding quarters of 1944. The former quotas were 167 percent of average use, by quarters, in 1940 and 1941. The new quotas will be about equal in the aggregate to the old, but quotas of individual manufacturers will be adjusted, in effect, in accordance with the quantity of margarine sold in 1944. In the margarine industry, production is held closely in line with sales. Manufacturers who were able in 1944 to sell the full quantity of margarine that could be manufactured under their quotas are likely to expand production and sales under the new quotas.

The amendment also reduces quotas of fats and oils used in civilian edible fat and oil products other than margarine. This reduction is from 88 percent of average use in 1940 and 1941 to 85 percent of such use.

### East and West Coast States Exempted from Lard Reservation Order

Amendment 9 to War Food Order 75-3, effective March 4, exempted from the lard set-aside all federally inspected slaughtering establishments in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and the Pacific States. Since January 21 federally inspected slaughterers have been required to set aside for purchase by Government agencies 7.5 pounds of lard for each 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered each week. The amendment was issued to relieve a tight lard supply situation for civilians in the exempted States. These States are deficit producers and normally import lard from other parts of the country to meet consumer demand. Production of federally inspected lard in these States is estimated at 10 to 15 percent of the national total.

### Fat Quotas for Civilian Household Soaps Further Reduced

Manufacturers' quarterly quotas of fats and oils for use in civilian package and bar soap were reduced, effective April 1, to 80 percent of average use in corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941. This action was taken in Amendment 4 to War Food Order 42-b. The new quota percentage replaces 85 percent allowed in January-March and 90 percent throughout 1944. The reduction to 85 percent for January-March was not announced until the end of January, and actual use of fats and oils in civilian package and bar soap probably continued in January at about 90 percent of the base-period rate. However, in February and March it probably was reduced to around 80 percent.

No change was made by this amendment in quotas for bulk package soap, which were reduced on January 31 from 110 to 90 percent of base-period use. Bulk package soap is the type usually purchased by large users, such as commercial laundries. Package and bar soaps are mainly used in households.

Under Amendment 4, a business user of soap is prohibited from accepting deliveries of soap for a particular use in quantities that would result in a larger inventory being held for that use than either a 45-day supply based on the current rate of consumption, 2 cases of packaged soap, or 2 bulk packages, whichever quantity is largest. This provision was effective March 22.

## Inventories of Inedible Tallow and Greases Restricted; Limited Preference for Uses Other Than Soap

Limitation of inventories of inedible tallow and greases and limited preference to uses other than soap were reinstituted on March 3 by Amendment 6 to War Food Order 67. This action was taken because of declining total factory and warehouse stocks of inedible tallow and greases and the prospect of reduced production and continued strong demand in 1945.

Producers and dealers are required to reserve 30 percent of each month's production or deliveries to fill orders for fat to be used in products other than soap.

Inventory restrictions imposed by the order are as follows: (1) A producer may not produce inedible tallow or grease in a quantity which would result in an inventory larger than one-twelfth of output in July-December 1944 (the base period), approximately 15 days' supply. (2) A dealer may not accept delivery of a quantity of inedible tallow or grease that would make his inventory greater than one-twelfth of his total deliveries in the base period. (3) A user may not accept delivery of a quantity that would increase his inventory to more than five-twelfths of use in the base period, approximately 75 days' supply. However, under certain conditions dealers and users may accept delivery of a lot as large as the largest single commercial unit (such as tank car, or a truck-load) received during the base period.

Fat sold or purchased at less than ceiling prices is exempt from these inventory restrictions. Receipts of imported tallow and grease also are exempt. Once in stock, however, such fat must be counted as part of inventories.

The following items are specifically exempted from the order: Garbage grease, wool grease, grease (lard) oil, neat's-foot oil and stock, stearic acid, and red oil.

## Ceiling Prices Established for Domestic Hempseed Oil

Maximum prices for domestic hempseed oil were established March 3 by Amendment 41 to Maximum Price Regulation 53. The ceiling price for raw hempseed oil, f.o.b. producer's mill, tank car lots, is 14 cents per pound. Differentials for other grades and for sales in other containers are to be the same as those specified by MPR 53 for linseed oil.

These ceilings were established to cover sales of oil produced from crushing of 140,000 bushels of hempseed originally intended for seed but no longer needed for that purpose. Hempseed oil is a drying oil similar to linseed oil and is especially desirable for light interior paints. The maximums established are approximately 0.5 cent per pound under the corresponding ceilings for linseed oil.

# TRADE STATISTICS FOR FATS AND OILS, 1939-43

Annual data on trade in fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1939-43, are shown in tables 11 and 13, to the extent that national security regulations allow. Complete trade data for 1941 are now available. Total imports and total exports of fats and oils in 1942 and 1943 also are shown, together with statistics for most of the individual items. However, publication of trade data for 1942 and 1943 is prohibited in the case of the following commodities: Castor beans and oil; coconut oil and copra; kapok seed and oil; palm oil; palm kernels and palm-kernel oil; rapeseed and oil; rubber seed; sesame seed and oil; sperm oil; and tung nuts and oil. Also, 1944 trade totals may not be published until 1946.

Statistics in tables 11 and 13 are comparable with data for earlier years published in The Fats and Oils Situation for February 1941 (tables 4 and 5) and July 1939 (tables 11-15), and in Statistical Bulletin No. 59, U. S. Department of Agriculture, May 1937.

With the extension of Japanese control in early 1942 to most of the great tropical oil-exporting areas of the Southwest Pacific, imports of fats and oils into the United States were sharply curtailed. Total imports of fats and oils, including oil-bearing materials in terms of oil, were 942 million pounds in 1942 and 992 million pounds in 1943, compared with an average of 2,011 million pounds in 1937-41. At the same time exports increased as we undertook to supply our Allies, Britain and Russia, with fats to replace part of the quantities lost to them as a result of Axis aggression. In the pre-war period, 1937-41, our exports of fats and oils (including margarine, shortening, and soap in terms of estimated fat content) averaged 484 million pounds annually. In 1942, these exports rose to 941 million pounds and in 1943 to 1,581 million pounds. Hence, our balance of trade changed from a net import of 1,527 million pounds of fats and oils annually in the pre-war period to a net export of 589 million pounds in 1943.

The effect of lend-lease shipments on exports of fats and oils is illustrated by a comparison of total exports of principal items in 1943 and in 1939. Exports of butter in 1943 were 100 million pounds, up 97 million pounds from 1939; exports of lard in 1943 were 736 million pounds, up 459 million pounds; exports of domestic edible vegetable oils (cottonseed, soybean, corn, and peanut) totaled 118 million pounds in 1943, up 92 million pounds from 1939; exports of linseed oil, largely to Russia for use as an edible oil, totaled 222 million pounds in 1943 compared with 3 million pounds in 1939

The principal changes in imports in the war years were declines in copra and coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil, olive oil, and fish-liver oils. To a minor extent, the reduction in these imports was offset by increases in imports of sunflower oil, linseed oil, and tallow. In 1943, Argentina was the principal source of these increases.

### Table 11.- Imports for consumption of specified fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1939-43

### Primary fats

| Item | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| **Animal fats** | | | | | |
| Butter | 1,107 | 1,385 | 3,724 | 20,081 | 3,265 |
| Lard | 1 | 1/ | 1 | 388 | 757 |
| Stearine, animal, edible | 1/ | 1/ | 820 | 956 | --- |
| Tallow, edible | --- | 1/ | 3,947 | 13,683 | 8,091 |
| Tallow, inedible | 1,496 | 1,368 | 30,434 | 63,673 | 32,651 |
| Wool grease | 4,178 | 2,877 | 1,339 | 1,457 | 1/ |
| Neat's-foot oil | 2/ | 2/ 2/ | 561 | 2,261 | 2,590 |
| Other animal fats | 46 | 96 | 21 | 127 | --- |
| Total, animal | 6,828 | 5,726 | 40,847 | 102,626 | 47,354 |
| **Marine fats** | | | | | |
| Cod and cod-liver oil | 66,242 | 19,461 | 19,005 | 7,896 | 17,962 |
| Shark and shark-liver oil | 72 | 488 | 2,759 | 1,300 | 2,986 |
| Other liver oils | --- | --- | 101 | 11 | 53 |
| Fish oils | 888 | 230 | 6,324 | 8,660 | 14,288 |
| Whale oil, sperm | 19,433 | 22,257 | 6,912 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Whale oil, other | 856 | 1 | 418 | 27 | 28,381 |
| Seal oil | --- | --- | 362 | 5,021 | 4,355 |
| Total, marine | 87,491 | 42,437 | 35,881 | | |
| **Vegetable fats** | | | | | |
| Babassu oil | 650 | 891 | --- | 499 | 742 |
| Cashew nut kernel and shell oil 4/ | 1,947 | 4,772 | 3,218 | 762 | 6,810 |
| Castor oil | 1 | 50 | 1,868 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Coconut oil | 336,796 | 370,683 | 405,333 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Corn oil | 13,965 | 426 | 1,421 | 1,428 | 827 |
| Cottonseed oil 5/ | 31,617 | 12,936 | 25,398 | 9,002 | 13,114 |
| Japan wax (tallow) | 3,645 | 2,328 | 2,471 | --- | --- |
| Linseed oil | 49 | 11 | 90 | 27,842 | 66,631 |
| Oiticica oil | 18,867 | 15,537 | 36,578 | 1,224 | 1,642 |
| Olive oil, edible | 62,866 | 50,080 | 10,120 | 6,986 | 3,288 |
| Olive-oil "foots" | 28,180 | 24,480 | 4,027 | --- | --- |
| Olive oil, inedible | 11,304 | 5,136 | 867 | 871 | 334 |
| Palm-kernel oil | 2,236 | --- | --- | 3/ | 3/ |
| Palm oil | 288,503 | 226,854 | 308,134 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Peanut oil | 3,779 | 3,119 | 4,839 | 440 | 9 |
| Perilla oil | 51,284 | 11,347 | 6,574 | 1,041 | 393 |
| Rape oil | 9,321 | 12,919 | 17,456 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Sesame oil | 3,520 | 63 | 81 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Soybean oil | 4,126 | 4,849 | 759 | --- | --- |
| Sunflower oil | 194 | 1/ | 3,255 | 56,853 | 54,779 |
| Teaseed oil | 5,384 | 4,315 | 824 | 15 | --- |
| Tung oil | 78,718 | 97,049 | 43,800 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Vegetable tallow | 2,564 | 283 | 2,139 | 145 | --- |
| Total, vegetable | 959,616 | 848,128 | 879,252 | | |
| Total, primary fats | 1,053,935 | 896,291 | 955,980 | 432,260 | 472,405 |

- Continued

Table 11.- Imports for consumption of specified fats, oils oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1939-43 - Continued

| Item | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oil-bearing materials (in terms of oil) | | | | | |
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Babassu kernels (63 percent) ........ | 71,717 | 61,912 | 44,546 | 30,128 | 20,650 |
| Castor beans (45 percent) ............ | 73,175 | 107,005 | 177,503 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Copra (63 percent) .................... | 270,934 | 387,682 | 358,884 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Flaxseed (34 percent) ................. | 305,176 | 225,156 | 402,159 | 261,400 | 202,276 |
| Murumuru kernels (36 percent) 6/ ...... | 2,627 | 2,100 | 1,296 | 599 | 162 |
| Ouricury kernels (65 percent)......... | | --- | --- | 150 | 4,198 |
| Palm-nut kernels (45 percent) ........ | 3,713 | 13,173 | 6,253 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Perilla seed (37 percent) ............ | 2,406 | 1/ | --- | --- | --- |
| Sesame seed (47 percent) ............. | 4,726 | 6,861 | 4,065 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Tucum kernels (43 percent) ........... | 4,249 | 2,164 | 5,707 | 3,078 | 578 |
| Total oil-bearing materials | 738,723 | 806,053 | 1,000,413 | 509,654 | 519,753 |
| Total primary fats and oil- bearing materials in terms of oil ........ | 1,792,658 | 1,702,344 | 1,956,393 | 941,914 | 992,158 |
| Manufactured products (fat content) | | | | | |
| Margarine 7/ ........................... | 2,105 | 1,416 | 2,038 | 800 | 2 |
| Shortening ............................. | 1,245 | 505 | 1,447 | 364 | 8 |
| Soap ..................................... | 2,055 | 2,506 | 5,637 | 2,227 | 4,115 |

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and records of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Less than 500 pounds. 2/ Not separately reported prior to November 15, 1941. From November 15 to December 31, 1941, imports of neat's-foot oil were 561,000 pounds 3/ Publication prohibited by national security regulations. 4/ Not reported separately before 1943. In 1943, 460,000 pounds were kernel oil and 6,350,000 pounds were shell oil. 5/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis, dividing by 0.93. 6/ Prior to 1942, 35 percent. 7/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 12.- Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials, February 1943 and 1944, December to February 1944-45

| Item | Unit | February | | 1944-45 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1943 | 1944 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| | | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Castor beans, Brazilian, f. o. b. Brazilian ports .... | Long ton | 75.00 | 75.00 | 62.40 | 73.75 | 76.25 |
| Cottonseed, United States average ...................... | Short ton | 44.88 | 52.60 | 53.10 | 52.80 | 52.70 |
| Flaxseed, No. 1 Minneapolis .. | Bushel | 2.97 | 3.05 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.11 |
| Flaxseed, United States average ...................... | Bushel | 2.66 | 2.85 | 2.90 | 2.91 | 2.91 |
| Peanuts, No. 1 shelled, ...... Spanish, Southeastern shipping points .............. | 100 pounds | 14.70 | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.25 |
| Peanuts, United States average ...................... | 100 pounds | 6.45 | 7.38 | 8.15 | 8.14 | 8.14 |
| Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago | Bushel | 1.79 | --- | --- | 2.19 | 2.21 |
| Soybeans, United States average ...................... | Bushel | 1.60 | 1.85 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.10 |

Compiled from Oil Paint and Drug Reporter, Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## Table 13.- Exports of specified fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1939-43

| Item | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary fats | | | | | |
| Animal fats | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Butter: Exports | 2,308 | 2,942 | 3,320 | 15,181 | 99,634 |
| Shipments to United States territories | 6,896 | 7,740 | 9,812 | 1/8,634 | 1/7,400 |
| Total butter | 9,204 | 10,682 | 13,132 | 23,815 | 107,034 |
| Lard: Exports | 277,272 | 201,314 | 392,870 | 651,589 | 736,357 |
| Shipments to United States territories | 33,649 | 30,799 | 30,637 | 1/32,800 | 1/38,913 |
| Total lard | 310,921 | 232,113 | 423,507 | 684,389 | 775,270 |
| Oleo oil | 5,466 | 1,334 | 1,158 | 6,549 | 6,519 |
| Stearine, animal, edible | 153 | 89 | 327 | 275 | 4 |
| Oleo stock | 4,894 | 1,637 | 2,342 | 524 | --- |
| Tallow, edible | 276 | 122 | 146 | 9,776 | 26,797 |
| Tallow, inedible | 2,042 | 2,010 | 2,278 | 2,598 | 1,024 |
| Greases 2/ | 4,003 | 5,729 | 4,974 | 2,885 | 3,042 |
| Neat's-foot oil | 615 | 438 | 396 | 71 | 27 |
| Total, animal | 337,574 | 254,154 | 448,260 | 730,882 | 919,717 |
| Marine fats | | | | | |
| Fish-liver oils | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 1,389 |
| Fish oils | 2,279 | 4,149 | 2,601 | 8,164 | 12,743 |
| Whale oil, sperm and other | 14,254 | --- | 24 | 4/ | 4/ |
| Total, marine | 16,533 | 4,149 | 2,625 | | |
| Vegetable fats | | | | | |
| Castor oil | 1,348 | 1,290 | 1,183 | 4/ | 4/ |
| Coconut oil 5/ | 26,038 | 40,501 | 53,945 | 4/ | 4/ |
| Coconut oil 5/ 6/ | 9,503 | 12,522 | 5,284 | 4/ | 4/ |
| Corn oil | 180 | 205 | 317 | 5/2,844 | 5/8,483 |
| Cottonseed oil 5/ | 13,645 | 15,126 | 13,996 | 21,372 | 51,864 |
| Linseed oil | 2,566 | 4,770 | 7,209 | 57,753 | 221,549 |
| Olive oil, edible | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | 240 | 275 |
| Olive-oil "foots" | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | 304 | 263 |
| Olive oil, inedible | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | 6 | 9 |
| Palm oil, including palm-kernel oil 6/ | 13,871 | 23,914 | 32,334 | 4/ | 4/ |
| Peanut oil | 325 | 2,853 | 8,678 | 5/727 | 5/791 |
| Perilla oil | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | --- | 103 |
| Soybean oil | 12,111 | 15,954 | 12,066 | 5/19,428 | 5/57,351 |
| Tung oil 6/ | 5,911 | 4,481 | 3,102 | 4/ | 4/ |
| Other edible vegetable oils and fats | 5,768 | 6,728 | 10,534 | 1,622 | 34,229 |
| Other expressed oils and fats, inedible | 8,073 | 10,015 | 13,386 | 12,400 | 32,852 |
| Total, vegetable | 99,339 | 138,359 | 162,034 | | |
| Total, primary fats | 453,446 | 396,662 | 612,919 | | |
| Oil-bearing materials (in terms of oil) | | | | | |
| Copra (63 percent) 6/ | 7,562 | 22,897 | 40,606 | 4/ | 4/ |
| Cottonseed (15.5 percent) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,071 |
| Flaxseed (34 percent) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 114 |
| Soybeans (15 percent) | 94,161 | 21,970 | 2,896 | 2,994 | 11,960 |
| Total, oil-bearing materials | 101,723 | 44,867 | 43,502 | | |
| Total, primary fats and oil-bearing materials, in terms of oil | 555,169 | 441,529 | 656,421 | 876,281 | 1,405,551 |

---- Continued.

Table 13.- Exports of specified fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1939-43 (Continued)

Manufactured products (fat content)

| Item | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Margarine: | | | | | |
| Exports | 8/ 208 | 8/ 943 | 8/1,647 | 23,165 | 79,641 |
| Shipments to United States territories | 379 | 421 | 643 | 1/ 3,354 | 1/ 2,740 |
| Total | 587 | 1,364 | 2,290 | 26,519 | 82,381 |
| Shortening: | | | | | |
| Exports | 3,237 | 3,805 | 3,666 | 3,250 | 51,297 |
| Shipments to United States territories | 4,655 | 4,923 | 6,432 | 1/ 7,628 | 1/ 8,256 |
| Total | 7,892 | 8,728 | 10,098 | 10,878 | 59,553 |
| Soap: | | | | | |
| Exports | 17,853 | 14,275 | 16,840 | 12,063 | 16,937 |
| Shipments to United States territories | 15,209 | 14,746 | 20,081 | 1/15,000 | 1/16,512 |
| Total | 33,062 | 29,021 | 36,921 | 27,063 | 33,449 |

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, records of the Bureau of the Census, and reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Includes War Food Administration shipments to United States territories.

2/ Includes "other animal greases and fats, inedible," grease and lard stearin, "other animal oils, inedible," and "hog grease and wool grease." 3/ Reported in value only prior to 1943. 4/ Publication prohibited by national security regulations. 5/ Crude oil plus refined oil converted to crude basis, dividing by the following factors: Coconut, peanut, and soybean oils, 0.94; corn and cottonseed oils, 0.93. 6/ Reexports. 7/ Not separately reported. 8/ Withdrawn tax-free for export, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Table 14.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals, February 1943 and 1944, December to February 1944-45

| Item 1/ | February | | 1944-45 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1943 | 1944 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Copra meal, Los Angeles | 51.55 | 51.50 | 2/50.00 | 2/50.00 | 2/50.00 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis | --- | 48.50 | 48.50 | 48.50 | 48.50 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago | 46.75 | 54.45 | 54.45 | 54.45 | 54.45 |
| Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, Minneapolis | 47.90 | 45.50 | 45.50 | 45.50 | 45.50 |
| Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York | --- | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills | 38.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 | 53.00 |
| Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago | 39.60 | 51.90 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 52.00 |

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.

2/ $3.50 per ton added to bulk quotation to adjust to bagged-carlots basis.

Table 15.- Factory production of fats and oils, January 1943-45, November and December 1944

| Items grouped by major use | January 1943 | January 1944 | 1944-45 Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Food fats and oils | | | | | |
| Creamery butter | 122.7 | 104.1 | 85.9 | 88.0 | 98.5 |
| Inspected lard and rendered pork fat | 178.5 | 265.9 | 153.0 | 171.9 | 158.1 |
| Oleo oil | 9.4 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| Edible animal stearine | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Edible tallow | 11.5 | 11.0 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 9.2 |
| Total edible animal fats | 326.1 | 389.9 | 254.2 | 273.0 | 273.0 |
| Corn oil | 20.8 | 20.2 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 22.1 |
| Cottonseed oil | 166.2 | 144.8 | 190.5 | 164.2 | 179.2 |
| Peanut oil | 15.7 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 12.2 |
| Soybean oil | 109.7 | 112.0 | 101.2 | 95.9 | 111.1 |
| Olive edible | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1/ | .2 | 1.9 |
| Total edible vegetable oils | 315.4 | 292.3 | 323.1 | 290.3 | 326.5 |
| Soap fats and oils | | | | | |
| Tallow, inedible | 68.7 | 90.4 | 84.6 | 76.6 | 83.4 |
| Greases, excluding wool grease | 44.4 | 59.7 | 50.8 | 48.5 | 49.0 |
| Fish oil | 5.9 | 11.8 | 24.8 | 13.8 | 6.7 |
| Coconut oil | 8.4 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 18.7 |
| Total | 127.4 | 174.3 | 172.0 | 151.9 | 157.8 |
| Drying and miscellaneous oils | | | | | |
| Linseed oil | 71.8 | 90.9 | 54.3 | 44.1 | 43.3 |
| Castor oil | 6.6 | 12.0 | 15.6 | 14.1 | 11.4 |
| Tung oil | .4 | .2 | --- | 1/ | 1.0 |
| Neat's-foot oil | .3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| Wool grease | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Fish-liver oil | .5 | .5 | 1.0 | .9 | .6 |
| Other vegetable oils | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 4.9 |
| Total | 82.9 | 107.8 | 74.7 | 63.3 | 62.7 |
| Grand total | 851.8 | 964.3 | 824.0 | 778.5 | 820.0 |

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and lard, War Food Administration.

1/ Included in "other vegetable oils".

Table 16.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, January 31, 1943-45, November 30 and December 31, 1944

| Items grouped by major use | Jan. 31: 1943 | Jan. 31: 1944 | 1944-45<br>Nov. 30 | 1944-45<br>Dec. 31 | 1944-45<br>Jan. 31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Food fats and oils | | | | | |
| Butter 1/ | 15.6 | 130.2 | 90.3 | 60.8 | 38.9 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat | 112.0 | 267.6 | 381.7 | 374.3 | 306.7 |
| Oleo oil | 5.2 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Stearine, animal, edible | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Tallow, edible | 5.7 | 12.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.7 |
| Total edible animal fats | 141.6 | 416.2 | 480.9 | 444.7 | 357.6 |
| Corn oil 2/ | 34.4 | 24.7 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 19.9 |
| Cottonseed oil 2/ | 517.8 | 489.8 | 362.2 | 430.7 | 497.6 |
| Olive oil, edible | 6.6 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Peanut oil 3/ | 29.8 | 53.1 | 34.1 | 37.4 | 36.7 |
| Sesame oil | .2 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Soybean oil 3/ | 166.8 | 211.9 | 136.2 | 121.9 | 129.1 |
| Total edible vegetable oils | 755.6 | 783.6 | 554.1 | 611.5 | 687.5 |
| Soap fats and oils | | | | | |
| Tallow, inedible | 175.4 | 152.2 | 151.7 | 150.4 | 150.7 |
| Greases, excluding wool grease | 103.0 | 94.6 | 132.1 | 119.5 | 107.7 |
| Palm oil 2/ | 84.3 | 62.2 | 54.2 | 59.3 | 59.1 |
| Fish oil | 133.0 | 131.6 | 172.0 | 165.8 | 153.5 |
| Marine mammal oil | 57.1 | 63.5 | 47.2 | 45.7 | 43.9 |
| Olive oil, inedible and foots | 10.8 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Total slow-lathering oils | 563.6 | 509.0 | 560.0 | 543.3 | 517.4 |
| Babassu oil 2/ | 12.7 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| Coconut oil 3/ | 142.1 | 119.9 | 97.0 | 101.2 | 105.0 |
| Palm-kernel oil 2/ | 4/ .5 | --- | 5/ | 6/ 13.5 | 6/ 12.4 |
| Total lauric-acid oils | 155.3 | 127.9 | 99.7 | 116.9 | 120.1 |
| Drying oils | | | | | |
| Castor oil, dehydrated 7/ | 8.9 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.5 |
| Linseed oil | 289.2 | 287.3 | 274.8 | 263.9 | 252.4 |
| Oiticica oil | 7.0 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Perilla oil | 2.2 | .6 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| Tung oil | 31.0 | 26.6 | 21.5 | 20.2 | 20.8 |
| Total, drying oils | 338.3 | 331.9 | 312.2 | 302.3 | 290.6 |
| Other industrial | | | | | |
| Neat's foot oil | 2.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Wool grease | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Cod and cod-liver oil | 12.4 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 12.7 |
| Other fish-liver oil | 2.3 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 | 13.6 | 56.0 | 32.1 | 29.0 | 19.1 |
| Rape oil | 20.3 | 19.2 | 15.7 | 18.1 | 15.8 |
| Other vegetable oils 8/ | 27.8 | 30.5 | 44.0 | 51.8 | 46.3 |
| Total | 82.8 | 128.3 | 115.7 | 121.8 | 104.2 |
| Grand total | 2,037.1 | 2,296.9 | 2,122.9 | 2,140.5 | 2,077.2 |

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter, War Food Administration. Grand total computed from unrounded numbers. Includes stocks held by Government in reported positions.

1/ Cold-storage stocks. 2/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.93. 3/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.94. 4/ Refined only. 5/ Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 6/ Crude only. 7/ Converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88. 8/ Includes some food oils.

Table 17.-Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, January 1943 and 1944, November-January 1944-45

| Item | January | | 1944-45 1/ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1943 | 1944 | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| | 1000 lb. | 1000 lb. | 1000 lb. | 1000 lb. | 1000 lb. |
| Production: | | | | | |
| Colored | 7,376 | 11,425 | 2,463 | 3,010 | 3,462 |
| Uncolored | 54,602 | 43,808 | 52,809 | 49,414 | 55,868 |
| Total 2/ | 61,978 | 55,233 | 55,272 | 52,424 | 59,330 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals for United States consumption 3/ | 53,314 | 44,769 | 53,830 | 52,407 | 59,430 |
| Materials used: | | | | | |
| Oleo oil | 1,945 | 1,072 | 661 | 593 | 726 |
| Oleostearine | 350 | 297 | 228 | 217 | 188 |
| Lard, neutral | 1,073 | 1,072 | 763 | 686 | 848 |
| Oleo stock | 348 | 423 | 57 | 101 | 144 |
| Tallow | 85 | 23 | --- | --- | --- |
| Monostearine | 20 | 39 | 45 | 37 | 69 |
| Total, animal | 3,821 | 2,926 | 1,754 | 1,634 | 1,975 |
| Cottonseed oil | 30,050 | 22,153 | 23,318 | 22,348 | 26,331 |
| Soybean oil | 16,513 | 17,801 | 18,413 | 17,094 | 17,551 |
| Peanut oil | 9 | 1,205 | 604 | 441 | 1,487 |
| Corn oil | 86 | 887 | 850 | 1,014 | 842 |
| Cottonseed stearine | 2 | 8 | --- | --- | --- |
| Cottonseed flakes | 21 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Soya stearine flakes | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- |
| Soybean stearine | --- | --- | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Soya flakes | --- | 9 | --- | --- | 6 |
| Total, domestic vegetable | 46,681 | 42,068 | 43,197 | 40,900 | 46,226 |
| Sunflower oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Total, foreign vegetable | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Total, fats and oils | 50,502 | 44,994 | 44,951 | 42,534 | 48,207 |
| Milk | 10,557 | 9,410 | 9,582 | 9,290 | 10,537 |
| Salt | 1,966 | 1,780 | 1,703 | 1,659 | 1,796 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 116 | 99 | 88 | 90 | 93 |
| Lecithin | 46 | 48 | 62 | 60 | 72 |
| Soda (benzoate of) | 31 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 38 |
| Vitamin concentrate | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Color | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 34 |
| Estearine | --- | --- | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 | --- | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Total, other materials | 12,737 | 11,390 | 11,493 | 11,156 | 12,589 |
| Total, all materials | 63,239 | 56,384 | 56,444 | 53,690 | 60,796 |

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers. 3/ Excludes withdrawn free of tax for use in Federal institutions and withdrawn for export.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 08905 1808